

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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Security After the War.

Last week we published the opinion of an able man that after the war we should have to have all our young men in constant training for war, so as to be ready the next time some criminal nation breaks out.

But there is a better way.

It used to be necessary that each family should keep guns and know how to use them, and hundreds of old houses still stand in England that were built like forts to keep off robbers. But now there is a sheriff and constables who protect all homes and they do it better and cheaper.

What we need is an international sheriff to protect all nations. This is what Lloyd-George proposes and what President Wilson favors—an international standing army to be always on the watch that treaties are observed and that no one nation secretly arms itself against its neighbor nation.

Such an international army, like a police force, will not need to be very expensive, but it will do the work. Long ago Tennyson foretold the time

"When the common sense of most shall hold a
fretful few in awe,

And the mighty world reposes lapped in universal law."

So we shall have a league to enforce peace, a "United States of the World."

KENTUCKY WAR CONFERENCE CALLED FOR JANUARY 15 AND 16 IN LOUISVILLE

Kentucky's first great War Conference will be held in Louisville, January 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Council of National Defense and the Kentucky State Council of Defense. Every county in the State is called upon to send representatives. Members of the General Assembly will be invited to attend sessions of the first day in a body.

A call for the conference has been issued by Edward W. Hines, chairman of the Kentucky State Council. Plans will be launched for an educational campaign which will carry the message of democracy and its needs at this moment into every home in the State.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, will address a big patriotic meeting at Macauley's Theater on the first evening of the conference. Governor A. O. Stanley will be the principal speaker at the opening

morning session. Dr. James A. B. Scherer, of the Council of National Defense, will also speak at this meeting.

Section meetings will be featured in the afternoon of the first day, these sessions being held at the Henry Watterson Hotel. Among the speakers will be Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain.

About 450 non-commissioned officers and men of the Lincoln Division, stationed at Camp Taylor, were notified that they have been accepted for the Officers' Training Camp. Among them are several well-known young Louisvillians who are anxious to become officers.

Dr. H. H. Cherry will preside at the morning session of the second day, and Arthur E. Bestor, director of the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information, will deliver the principal address. This will be followed by a forum, "The War," with every one invited to participate. Those attending the conference will devote the second afternoon to a visit to Camp Zachary Taylor.

Economy in Consumption Is Essential for the Winning of the War

By BASIL B. BLACKETT, C. B., Member of the British Embassy to the United States

Thinking in terms of money is the root of most of the fallacious thought on war finance. What the United States government wants is not some entity known as twenty billion dollars a year, but "goods and services" valued at that figure, i. e., labor to make guns, build ships, transport soldiers, build cantonments, etc., and materials of all kinds in connection therewith, besides the services of soldiers, sailors, civil servants, etc.

When once this is realized, it is easy to bring home to the people that what financing the war really means is the securing by the government of the goods and services needed for the war, and that if the government is to secure these, people must organize themselves for the war, must produce more of the things that are necessary, and consume as little as possible of everything else. Everything spent over and above what is necessary for health and efficiency takes away from the goods and services available for the war. All private self-indulgence is definitely against the national interests. "Extravagance costs blood, the blood of heroes," as Mr. Lloyd George said. Hence saving, i. e., increasing the surplus of goods and services available over the goods and services consumed by private people, is essential for the winning of the war.

Saving is even more important than lending to the government, that is, it is better to save and put savings in a savings bank than to borrow large sums from a bank in order to subscribe to a war loan and then to fail to repay.

CONTENTS

PAGE 1.—Editorial: Security After the War.—Kentucky War Conference Called for January 15 and 16 at Louisville.—Our Own State News; U. S. News; World News.

PAGE 2.—Departmental Columns.

PAGE 3.—Chronology of 1917.

PAGE 4.—Locals.

PAGE 5.—Local News Articles.—Berea College Honor Roll.

PAGE 6.—Mountain Farming:

Farmers' Week; Increase of Crops; Seed Corn Suggestions; Fertilizer Suggestions.—Cincinnati Markets.—Home Department: How About Digestion?

PAGE 7.—International Sunday-school Lesson.—Temperance Talks.—Handicraft for Girls.—Serial: "Seventeen."

PAGE 8.—Eastern Kentucky News Letters.

You will note page three as being one crowded with information worth while. This is a good page to lay aside for reference when you get into a dispute over the happenings of the year. We shall give you another valuable page next week along a different line. Look out for these things because we always have our readers in mind. Many other papers are out for the money; we are out to give you something worth while for the least money.

You who neglected to renew your subscription after we extended the helping hand last week by pointing out to you the simple fact that your subscription had expired will receive this issue, and unless the wherewithal is forthcoming we shall be obliged to say "adios." However, you are welcome at any time; but wouldn't it be better not to miss an issue?

IN OUR OWN STATE

William Wolfenberger, engineer charged with involuntary manslaughter, was indicted Wednesday by the special Bullitt County grand jury investigating the wreck at Shepherdsville, December 20, which resulted in forty-eight deaths and injuries to scores of others.

Suit filed in the Federal District Court at St. Louis on behalf of John W. Seaman, a stockholder, for the appointment of a receiver for the Union Railways Company, of St. Louis, has aroused much interest in Louisville and Kentucky because of large holdings of stock and bonds there.

The Supreme Court, Monday, in a unanimous opinion delivered by Chief Justice White, swept aside every contention raised against the Selective Draft Act, upholding the law as constitutional, and ruling that troops to fight the enemy may be sent anywhere.

The program for the Kentucky War Conference to be held in Louisville, January 15 and 16, was given out by the chairman of the State Council of Defense. Among the speakers will be Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Sir

Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain.

About 450 non-commissioned officers and men of the Lincoln Division, stationed at Camp Taylor, were notified that they have been accepted for the Officers' Training Camp. Among them are several well-known young Louisvillians who are anxious to become officers.

Improved weather conditions have brought about a revival of industrial activity in the Eastern Kentucky coal-fields. Outside construction, building and grade work is starting off nicely. The work was retarded for over two weeks due to the severe weather.

Girls' Orphanage Burns

The Girls' Orphanage, at Oneida, was burned to the ground, according to reports. A number of small children were trapped in the upper story of the burning building and were rescued with difficulty. The Oneida Institute, maintaining the Orphanage, was supported by the Kentucky Baptist organizations. No loss of life was reported, and the property loss was not given.

Former Rough Rider Is Jailer

Fess Whitaker, who marched beside Theodore Roosevelt up San Juan Hill and who has made himself remarkable in other ways, has taken over the office of Jailer of Letcher County and become a resident of Whitesburg. Upon his recent election by an unusually large majority, Colonel Roosevelt wired Whitaker his congratulations. Whitaker boasts of having worked in practically every town between the coasts of Maine and California.

Letcher Officials Assume Office

The new County Officers entered upon their duties Monday. Those taking office were: County Judge, Samuel Collins; Sheriff, James Toliver; Jailer, Fess Whitaker; and E. B. Hale, County Superintendent of Schools. The change of administration was devoid of incident.

Winchester Mayor Takes Office

Mayor H. B. Schriner was inducted into office Monday, succeeding D. T. Matlack, and H. H. Moore succeeded S. T. Davis as County Attorney.

Kentucky and the Navy

Kentucky, an inland state, surprised herself and the country in general during the year 1917 by supplying the navy with 2,500 volunteers.

Comparatively little is known of our great Navy in Kentucky, and the majority of the young men pass up the opportunities it offers for service in the Army at lower pay because the advantages of a Naval career has never been clearly presented to them. The young Kentuckian, however, has the material in him that makes an ideal sailor man. When War was declared the Government opened up a recruiting station at Lexington, with branches located in various parts of the State.

(Continued on Page Five)

BRITAIN IS WITH FRANCE TO END, ASSERTS PREMIER

Lloyd George in Speech to Trades Unionists Gives Nation's Peace View.

FULL REPARATION KEYNOTE

Would Have Battled Alongside Russia, but Now It Must Stand Alone—Not Fighting for Constantinople—Kaiser's Terms Impossible.

London, Jan. 7.—Premier Lloyd George, addressing the trades unions on the subject of war aims, said that only the clearest, greatest and most just of causes could justify the continuation even for a day of "this unspeakable agony of nations."

The premier declared Great Britain was not fighting to take Constantinople from Turkey.

Referring to the pronouncement made on December 25, by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, the premier said:

"It is impossible to believe that any permanent peace could be erected on such foundation."

Mr. Lloyd George said that an independent Poland comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desired to participate was an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe.

He declared that the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that the spirit of military domination was dead.

"We should be proud to fight to the end," he declared, "side by side with the new Russian democracy. So would America, France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia act independently we have no means to arrest the catastrophe. Russia can be saved only by her own people."

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death," the premier continued, "in the demand the French make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when Alsace-Lorraine was torn away from them. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century and until it is cured healthy conditions cannot be restored."

Must Pay for Injury Done.

"Reparation means recognition," the premier said. "Unless international right is recognized by insistence on payment for injury done in defiance of its canons it can never be a reality. Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania. The complete withdrawal of alien armies and reparation for injustice is the fundamental condition of a permanent peace. 'Nobody who knows Prussia and her designs toward Russia can doubt her ultimate intention.' Mr. Lloyd George said. 'Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia she does not mean to surrender any of the Russian provinces and cities now occupied. Under one name or another they will henceforth be part of the Prussian sword, and the rest of the Russians will be enticed or bullied into complete economic and ultimately political enslavement.'

"We ought to be able to state clearly and definitely, not only the principles for which we are fighting, but their definite, concrete application to the war map of the world," said the premier.

At the Most Critical Hour.

"We have arrived," the premier went on, "at the most critical hour of this terrible conflict, and before any government takes the fateful decision as to the conditions under which it ought either to terminate, or continue the struggle it ought to be satisfied that the conscience of the nation is behind these conditions."

"We are not fighting," he said, "to destroy Austria-Hungary or deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich lands in Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish."

"Our viewpoint," the premier declared, "is that the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that the old spirit of military domination was dead, but that is a question for the German people to decide."

The basis of any territorial settlement must be government with the consent of the governed, the premier asserted.

By Consent of the Governed.

As regarded the German constitution, Mr. Lloyd George said Great Britain was not fighting to destroy it, although it considered a military autocratic constitution a dangerous anachronism. After his reference to the desirability of the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany, he continued:

"The days of the treaty of Vienna are long past. We can no longer submit the future of European civilization to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or nation. Therefore, government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement."

"We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people," declared the premier. "The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people has never been a war aim with us since the first day of the war to now. The British people never aimed at breaking up the German peoples or the disintegration of their state. Our wish is not to destroy Germany's great position in the world but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination to devote her strength to beneficent tasks."

No Peace by Czernin Plan.

Referring to the pronouncement made on December 25 by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, the premier said:

"It is impossible to believe that any permanent peace could be erected on such a foundation. Mere lip service to the formality of no annexation, no

400 PASSENGER TRAINS TAKEN OFF

IN AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE FREIGHT CONGESTION—LOCOMOTIVES HAULING COAL

As Result of Decree of Director General—Increase in Demurrage Charge Necessary to Clear Terminal Promptly, McAdoo Explains—Appeal is Made to Shippers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—More than 400 passenger trains have been taken out of service in the Northeastern quarter of the country, according to estimates made at the office of the Director General of Railroads from incomplete figures received. The Pennsylvania system has dropped more than 125 passenger trains, the New Haven 85, the Baltimore and Ohio 60, the New York Central 60 and other roads varying numbers from 5 to 25, according to the character of their service. Some of the others which curtailed greatly are the Philadelphia and Reading, the Erie, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New Jersey Central, the New York, Ontario and Western, the Boston and Maine and the Boston and Albany. Locomotives relieved by the cutting off of these trains will be turned to the hauling of coal and generally relieving the freight congestion.

Mr. McAdoo made public the demurrage rules, regulations and charges which he announced. The rules are effective January 21 and follow:

"A. Forty-eight hours (two days) free time for loading or unloading on all commodities.

"B. Twenty-four hours (one day) free time on cars held for any other purpose permitted by tariff.

"B. Demurrage charges per car per day or fraction of day a car is released as follows: \$3 for the first day, \$4 for the second day and for each succeeding additional day charges to be increased \$1 in excess of that for the preceding day until a maximum charge of \$10 per car per day shall be reached on the eighth day of detention beyond free time, the charge thereafter to be \$10 per car per day or fraction thereof. These charges will supersede all those named in existing tariffs applicable to domestic freight and specifically contemplate the cancellation of all average agreement provisions of existing tariffs.

Threatened Invasion of Ranches.

Fabens, Texas.—Carranza soldiers from Guadalupe and Juarez garrisons engaged 150 Mexican bandits just opposite Fabens and a desperate fight is now in progress. The bandits threatened to invade the United States and raid several ranches when Carranza men routed them, and it is said the raiders are surrounded. The United States patrol has been strengthened in this section.

Two Frozen in Home.

New York.—Their fuel exhausted during the recent extreme cold, Patrick Riley, 63 years old, and his sister, Miss Riley, 59 years old, were frozen to death, it was revealed, when their bodies were discovered by neighbors in their apartment.

Protest is Filed By Americans.

Rome.—"Baseballs and bats are useless toys," is the dictum pronounced by the Italian customs authorities in placing a ban on the importation of these articles for Americans in Italy. Recently the Americans purchased all the balls available here and then ordered more from the United States. There also is a shortage of bats. The American Ambassador has been petitioned to procure an exemption of baseball equipment. It is contended the game is necessary to maintain the health of the Americans.

ery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or nation. Therefore, government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement."

"We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people," declared the premier. "The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people has never been a war

aim with us since the first day of the war to now. The British people never aimed at breaking up the German peoples or the disintegration of their state. Our wish is not to destroy Germany's great position in the world but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination to devote her strength to beneficent tasks."

College Column

The College is glad to welcome Miss Alma B. Ackley as Professor Humphrey's successor in the Biology department. Miss Ackley was graduated from the Michigan State Normal in 1914, in the same class with Mr. Humphrey, and since that time has been teaching Biology in the high school at Saline, Mich. She has been using the same textbooks that Mr. Humphrey used, and has been covering practically the same ground in her courses. The College is indeed fortunate in securing an instructor who can take up the work with so little adjustment, and who is so thoroughly competent, both by training and experience, to maintain the high standards which have already been set in the Department.

According to latest reports, Mr. Humphrey is still at Fort Thomas, but is expecting to be transferred at almost any time. Mr. Hackett has been sent to Camp Hancock, Ga., and Reuben Batson and Leo Linton are reported to have been assigned to that camp also. Fred Evans and Earl Lockin are at Camp Taylor.

Several of the young men of the College Department did not return after the holidays. Leonard Crowley, Justus Jackson, Hubert Jones, Thomas Peeler, and John Russell are still among the missing. Mr. Jones has enlisted in the Navy; Mr. Jackson is contemplating entering the same branch of service; and Mr. Russell is working in Pennsylvania.

The following new students have enrolled: Clarence Miller, Herbert Moore, Oren Metzger, W. G. Porter, Mr. Walker; Miss Mollie Smith, Miss Althea Swinford. Mr. Miller and Mr. Walker have been in College previously. Mr. Miller is a graduate of the B.Ped. Course with the Class of 1916, and Mr. Walker was here for the first time during the Second Semester of last year.

Practically all of the members of the College Faculty spent the holidays in Berea. Miss True was the only exception, she having visited in Washington, D. C., with her brother.

Miss True and the College girls of the Home Science Department who are occupying the Rogers House, expect to begin serving meals in their home on Wednesday. The Farmhouse has recently been equipped with everything necessary to the work of the Department, and now furnishes a valuable adjunct to Berea in its work of home building.

Turkish and Greek Women.

Turkish women never serve in Christian houses, unless as occasional char-women or washerwomen. Greek and Armenian women, on the other hand, are the mainstay of the Constantinople housekeeper; even Turks often employ them. The Greeks are the smartest and the most efficient, though they are perhaps too quick-witted to be perfectly reliable. The Armenians are neither so quick nor so presentable.

Vocational Column

According to the records in the Registrar's Office, 1368 students enrolled in Berea College last week. This is an increase of 28 students over last year at this time.

We are glad to say that the Vocational Department claims 192 of this number, 113 young men and 79 young women; however, there is still room for others, both men and women.

The announcement was made in Y. M. C. A. last Sunday evening that the membership of the Vocational young men was one hundred per cent. This means that all the men of the Department are members of Berea College Y. M. C. A. No other department can say this!

VOCATIONAL

The Vocational Department is steadily growing, and from all present appearances this promises to be the greatest and most important year in the history of its career.

There are almost two hundred students in this Department now and great things are expected of, and promised by them, this year.

There is less homesickness and dissatisfaction manifested than was ever known. This fact is due to the kindness and help of the teachers and old students.

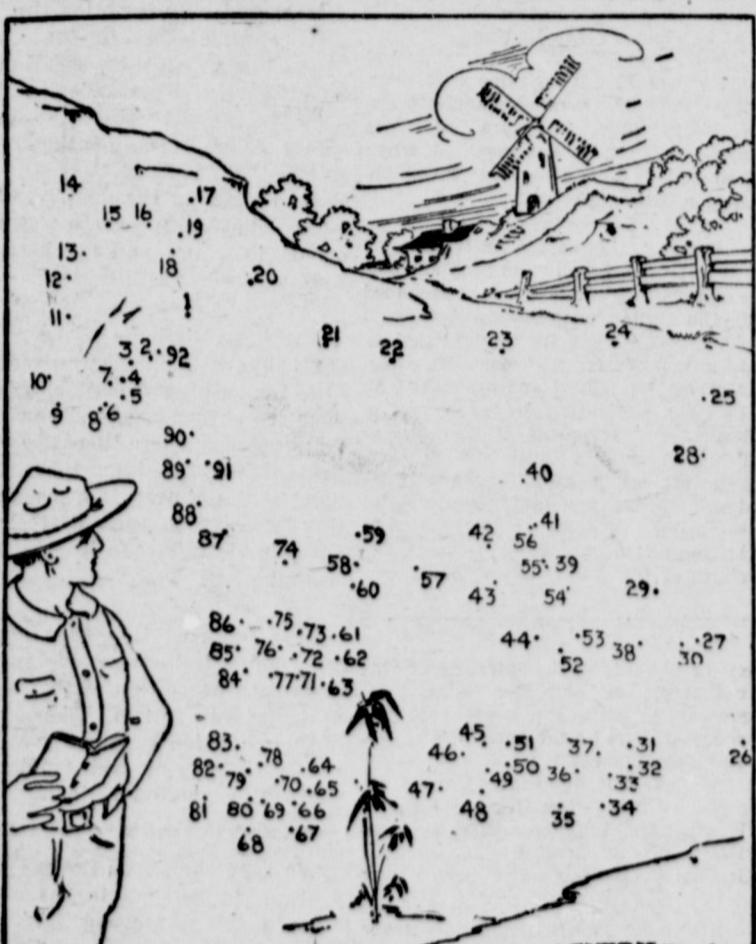
The literary societies of this Department are doing splendid work, and extend a very hearty invitation to all the new boys and girls to come and join. The Vestal Society entertained all the Vocational girls Saturday night. Almost all the girls were present and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

Looking Ahead.

Junior, with his playmate, had been given some candy by an old gentleman, and on being asked how they liked it replied: "Just fine! Will you get us some more when this is done? We're big eaters."

DAVID R. FRANCIS

David R. Francis, as American ambassador to Russia, is filling a difficult position with great tact.

SHERM'S DOTS

THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—Map work isn't all that we have to take up in this camp. And the more we study the more there seems to be to learn. You may remember I was never very strong on mathematics when I was in school. This morning I was stumped when the examining officer asked me how far it was to a distant windmill. I had to tell him I had forgotten how to triangulate distance. "Triangulate my eye," said he. "You can count, can't you, and multiply steep by thirty-three inches?" "Why thirty-three inches?" I inquired. "That is the length of the stride of your SAMMY."

To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 2 to dot 3, and so on. (Copyright, 1917, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

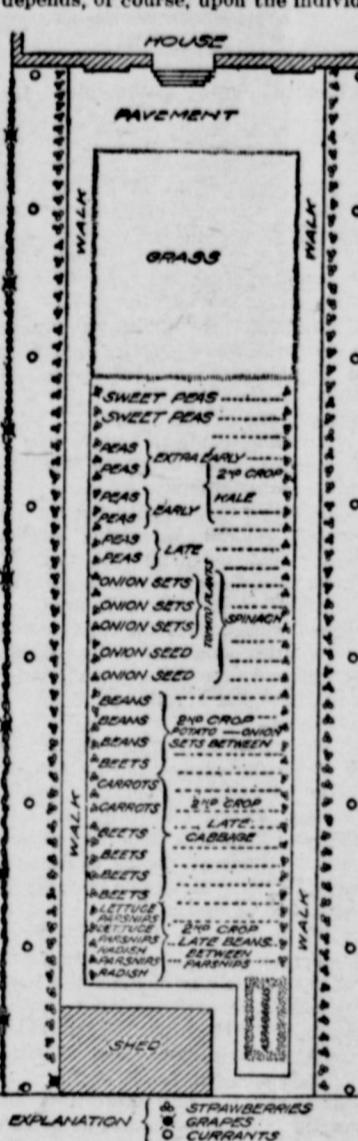
HOME GARDENS**With Planning Much Food May Be Produced In Small Space.****MAKING VEGETABLE PLOTS.**

Just What Vegetables to Grow Depends Upon the Individual Tastes of the Family—Can Be Kept Supplied With Seasonable Fresh Garden Truck.

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

A little forethought will enable a comparatively small tract of land to supply the average family with fresh vegetables throughout the growing season, say specialists in the United States department of agriculture. Most owners of small gardens are content to raise a single crop on each plot of land at their disposal. It is quite possible, however, to grow two or three crops in one season, and if these are properly selected the home grown produce will be both better and cheaper than any that can be purchased on the market.

Just what vegetables are to be grown depends, of course, upon the individual



PLANS FOR A SMALL GARDEN.

In this plan all the vegetables named are planted in rows across from the inside lateral rows of strawberries. As rapidly as each kind of peas matures and the crop is over, kale is planted in its place. The ground to be used for tomatoes is first planted with onion sets, and these onions are used as rapidly as needed. When the time comes to set out the tomatoes, some of the onions are dug to make space for the tomato plants. When the tomato crop is over the ground is occupied by spinach as the third crop. Spinach is also planted as soon as the bulb onions from the side are gathered. The beans, carrots, and beans are succeeded by late cabbage, and between the rows of late cabbage "potato-onion" sets are planted. Late beans are planted between the rows of parsnips after the radishes and lettuce have been gathered.

tastes of the family. In general it may be said, however, that the aim of the home gardener should be to raise vegetables in which freshness is an important quality. Peas and string or lima beans, for example, lose much if they are not cooked almost immediately after they are picked.

If the small garden plot, however, is to be made to bring the maximum returns in economy and pleasure to the owner every available foot of it must be made to work continuously. This can be accomplished only by careful planning, and it is recommended, therefore, that amateur gardeners draw up in advance a complete layout for their garden. A typical plan of this character is shown in the diagram above. On the plan the gardener should indicate the date when each of his projected crops is to be planted. No more space should be allotted to each than is needed to furnish a sufficient quantity of the vegetable for the family consumption or for local sale. In many cases also space should be left between the rows for the interplanting of later crops and for easy cultivation. Plants which make a high growth and cause heavy shade should not be located where they will interfere with sun loving small plants. Perennials, too, such as rhubarb and asparagus, which are not cultivated, should not be grown among plants which call for tillage.

If a garden is planned in this way and the scheme carried out the plan should be kept for use the following year, with notes of the success or failure of the different items in it. For example, if too much or too little of any vegetable was grown this fact should be recorded. It is not desirable, however, to follow too closely the same plan in succeeding years. The same kind of vegetables should not be grown twice, if this can be avoided, in the same part of the garden.

Foundation Column**MY FIRST TRIP ACROSS THE OCEAN**

By Miss Eva Root

We were on the ocean on a great steamship which for eight days was our world! What a grave thought it brought to me! How deeply I felt the greatness and power of it all as from the distance, rolling nearer and nearer, came the waves, lashing and spraying, coming and going like a great chain of mountains.

The gray sky was overcast with a host of never-ending gloomy clouds, flying, moving with the waves. Nothing else could be seen but our ship. Nothing could be heard but the rumbling, groaning of the sea, which sounded as if all the voices of the deep had been gathered and turned loose in one mournful note. So deeply could one feel those things that it seemed to bring a consciousness of both fear and peace.

Sometimes, I felt alone, even in the presence of the others who were talking and playing upon the deck. I was at times conscious only of the sea. I could not understand it but as I listened to its voice, I loved Nature more and I knew I had found a new friend,—the ocean. I wondered how I could leave it. It seemed to understand.

But the eighth day came. Early in the morning we saw the Statue of Liberty, pointing to the gateway of America, "The Golden Land," as the immigrant calls it.

And then the friendship of the ocean, though not forgotten, gave way to the new friend,—America!

A ONE MINUTE TALK TO YOU

Last summer, while engaged in work in North Carolina, a Berea teacher, accompanied by his host, took a walk over a large mountain farm.

Far down in the valley, rising almost from the brink of the Linville river, stretched a low range of foothills. Covering its slopes for an area of almost two hundred acres, (so the Doctor said), nothing could be seen growing except a dense jungle of fern.

We thought it was a beautiful sight.

"Fern?" "Yes," said the Doctor, "it's very pretty when it's confined to the flowerbed in your front yard or swinging from an arch of your porch columns, but it's a pesky nuisance when it covers your farm."

That was one of the best thirty-second sermons we had ever heard. Its truth outmeasured its length. An American Beauty rose, a delightful concert — we appreciate them, do we not? But would we be as appreciative of them if the mountains were covered with roses or the air were filled with perpetual music?

"Life is chequered with sunshine and shadow," someone has said, isn't it best as it is? The simple joys and little pleasures which brighten our days make us far happier than we could be if every desire were fulfilled. Longfellow says on this topic, "Rays of happiness like rays of light, are colorless when unbroken."

The world is a happy place when we choose to make it so.

May Utilize Locusts.

Because locusts are rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid the government of Uruguay has appointed a commission to ascertain if the insects cannot be utilized in fertilizers, soap and lubricants.

FRENCH MITRAILLEUSE ON MARNE FRONT

French mitrailleuse in one of the important positions along the French line in the Marne district.

Loyalty Is First Duty of Every Citizen of United States Today

By JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS



In the present emergency it behoves every American citizen to do his duty and to uphold the hands of the president and the legislative department in the solemn obligations that confront us.

The primary duty of a citizen is loyalty to country. This loyalty is manifested more by acts than by words; by solemn service rather than by empty declamation. It is exhibited by an absolute and unrestrained obedience to his country's call.

Both houses of congress, with the executive, are charged and sworn to frame those laws that are demanded by the present crisis. Whatever, therefore, congress may decide should be unequivocally complied with by every patriotic citizen. The members of both houses of congress are the instruments of God in guiding us in our civic duties. It behoves all of us, therefore, to pray that the Lord of Hosts may inspire our national legislature and executive to frame such laws in the present crisis as will redound to the glory of our country, to righteousness of conduct, and to the future permanent peace of the nations of the world.

ON GROWING ONIONS.**On Small Areas It is Preferable to Plant Sets.**

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

Onions, like potatoes, are a staple crop that is grown commercially on a very extensive scale. As a general rule, it is well to have the crop follow some other one that has been kept under them, do we not? But would we be as appreciative of them if the mountains were covered with roses or the air were filled with perpetual music?

Fields. When the transplanting method is used the seed is sown in greenhouses, hotbeds, cold frames or specially prepared beds at the rate of three and one-half to four pounds for each acre to be planted. The seedlings are transplanted when they are somewhat smaller than a lead pencil and rather stocky. The root end of the seedling is pushed into the soil with one finger and the soil is then firmed about the plant.

The seed is sown thickly in drills about twelve to fourteen inches apart.

After the plants become established they are thinned to two or three inches apart.

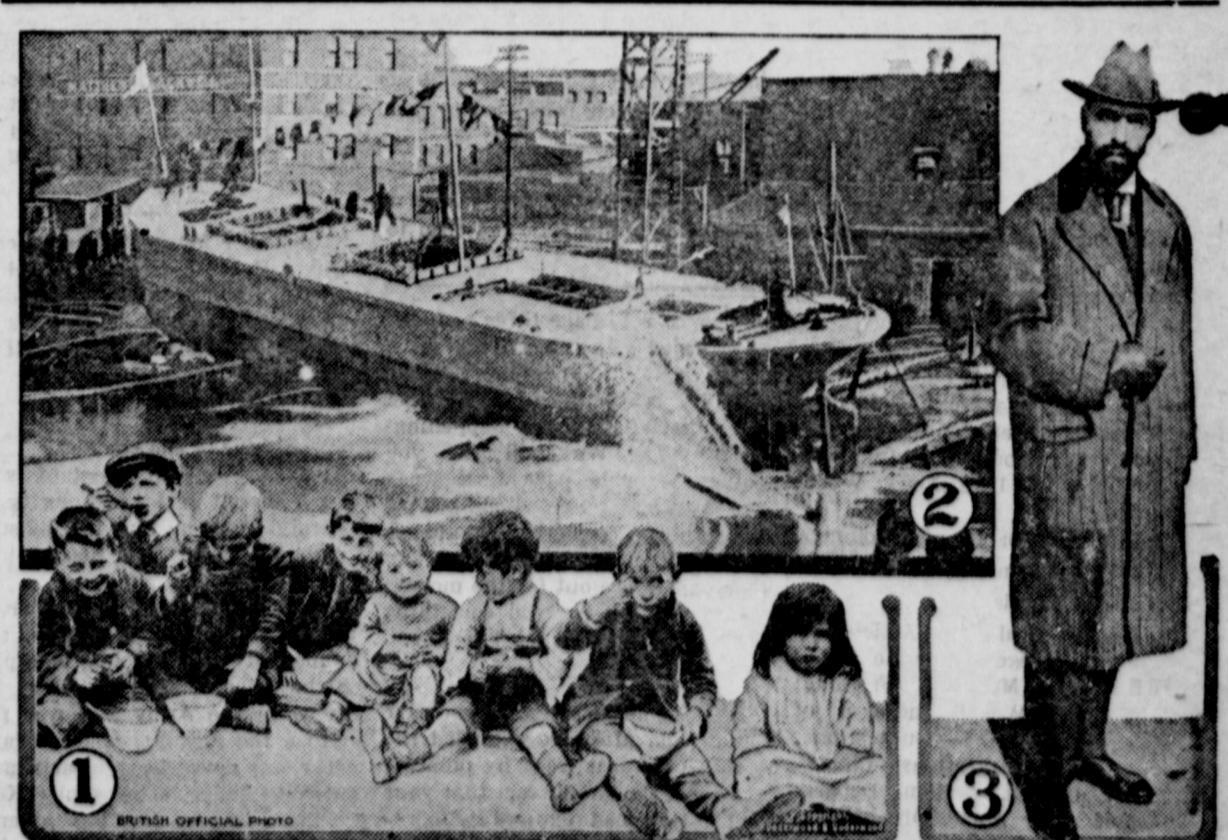
The maturity of the bulbs may be hastened by preventing the continued growth of the tops. This is sometimes accomplished by rolling an empty barrel over the rows and breaking down the tops.

After these are practically dead the onion bulbs may be pulled up by hand from the soil and spread in a dry, well ventilated place to cure. Thereafter they may be stored in crates or bags for winter use.

In the north the crop ripens and is harvested during the latter part of the summer and early autumn. In the southern states, where the crop is grown during the winter, the harvesting and marketing period takes place during the spring months.

New Auto Horn.

A horn to be carried on the rear of an automobile, which sounds automatically when the car is backed, has been invented by a woman.



1—Group of English children who were made homeless by one of the German air raids over London. 2—Launching of the first concrete freighter built in Canada. 3—Augustus C. Post, the famous American aeronaut who has just arrived from abroad, where he organized a foreign service committee for the Aero club of America.

A Great Demand For Teachers; Normal Training Prepares Them.

EVENTS OF WORLD WAR DURING 1917

United States Joins Ranks of the Foes of Germany.

SENDS BIG ARMY TO FRANCE

Russia Ousts Czar, Becomes Republic and Falls Into Hands of Teutons-Led Radicals—Allies Smash Hindenburg Line, and Austro-Germans Invade Italy.

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD.

January.

Jan. 1.—Germans defeated Russians in Wallachia.

British transport Ivernia sunk in Mediterranean; 150 lost.

Jan. 5.—Braila, Roumania, captured by Teutons.

Jan. 9.—Premier Treppoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Golovin.

British warship Cornwallis sunk by torpedo.

Jan. 14.—Japanese battleship Tsukuba destroyed by explosion and sank.

Jan. 17.—German raider in South Atlantic said to have sunk 15 or more ships.

Entente allies sent another note to U. S. explaining why peace is not possible yet.

Jan. 18.—Germans evacuated Braila, Roumania.

Jan. 19.—Munitions factory near London blown up; many lives lost.

Jan. 22.—President Wilson, addressing Senate, gave world outline of terms which he believed lasting peace could be excluded.

Germans defeated in two attacks at Jan. 23.—Destroyers fought two engagements in North sea, the Germans losing several vessels and the English one.

Jan. 24.—Germans made gains in fierce attack west of Riga.

Jan. 25.—Germans took mile of French trenches on Hill 294, Verdun region.

British auxiliary cruiser Laurentian sunk by mine; 350 lives lost.

Jan. 26.—Allies attacked Teutons on all fronts, gaining much ground.

Jan. 29.—Greek government saluted flags of entente powers.

British submarine Amethyst fought German commerce raider and submarine north of Pernambuco.

Jan. 31.—Germany announced submarine blockade of all enemy countries, outlined forbidden zones and revoked pledges on submarine warfare.

February.

Feb. 1.—Nine vessels sunk by Germans in "barred zones"; eight lives lost.

In nine more neutral vessels sunk by German submarines, with loss of life.

Feb. 2.—United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany; President Wilson dismissed Ambassador Myron T. Herron and recalled Ambassador Gerard.

British captured 200 yards of German trenches north of the Acre.

Feb. 4.—Germany agreed to release American submarine sailors.

German gunboat interned at Honolulu burned by crew; many German vessels in American ports damaged.

Feb. 5.—British submarine shelled and sank British naval vessel naval called Easterton and killed four men, including Richard Wallace, American.

President Wilson issued proclamation forbidding American shipowners to transfer their ships to foreign registry.

British reported big gains on West front and near Kut-el-Amara.

Belgian relief steamer Lars Kruse sunk by German submarine; all but one of crew lost.

Feb. 6.—Thirteen vessels sunk by German submarines, with heavy loss of life.

Feb. 7.—Anchor liner California and other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lost.

Senate endorsed President Wilson's action toward Germany.

Feb. 8.—British steamer Turino and nine other vessels sunk by Germans.

British torpedo destroyer sunk by mine; many lives lost.

Feb. 10.—Ambassador Gerard left Germany.

Germany, through Swiss minister, formally proposed parley with U. S.

Feb. 12.—President Wilson refused parley sought by Germany.

American scholar James M. Law de-stroyed by German submarine.

Feb. 13.—Germany announced period of grace for all vessels in "barred zones" had expired.

White Star liner Afric sunk by submarine.

Feb. 15.—Germans opened new offensive in Champagne.

Feb. 16.—Great Britain announced closing of North Sea coast to shipping in mine field.

Feb. 17.—British smashed German lines on both sides of Acre river.

U. S. sent peremptory demand to Germany to release Yarrowdale prisoners.

German submarine sank Italian transport; 225 lives lost.

Feb. 22.—Germany freed the Yarrowdale prisoners.

The Netherlands aroused by sinking of 7 Dutch steamers by German submarines.

Germans in Somme region retreated on wide front, abandoning five towns.

Feb. 25.—German submarine and Campania for 10 days, lost, including Mrs. L. H. Hoy and daughter of Chicago, and one American member of crew.

British and German destroyers fought in English Channel.

Feb. 27.—President Wilson asked Congress to grant him powers to protect American shipping.

British took Kut-el-Amara from Turks.

German destroyers bombarded Broadstone and Margate, killing woman and child.

Feb. 27.—Wilson declared Latin American case was an "overt act."

Feb. 28.—U. S. government revealed that it was at war with Mexico and Japan in making war on United States.

British occupied Gommecourt and other villages in Ancre region.

French destroyer Cassin torpedoed; 10 lost.

March.

March 1.—House passed bill empowering president to arm American merchant vessels.

March 2.—Germany announced all vessels would be sunk hereafter without warning.

March 3.—Russia reported capture of Hamadan, Persia, from Turks.

March 4.—Austrian attack east of Goritz repulsed with great losses.

March 6.—Austria informed U. S. it informed German submarine warfare program.

German-Hindoo plot to invade India through China revealed by arrests in New York.

March 8.—President Wilson ordered the arming of U. S. merchant vessels.

March 11.—Bagdad captured by British.

March 12.—Revolution begun in Petrograd.

Germans abandoned main defensive system east of Bapaume.

American steamer Algonquin torpedoed without warning.

March 13.—China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

Russian imperial cabinet deposed by duma.

March 14.—Germans in great retreat along Somme front.

Zepplins raided London; one shot down near Compiegne, France.

Brand cabinet in France resigned.

March 15.—French freighters Vigilante, City of Memphis and Illinois, sunk by German submarine; 22 perished.

British and French advanced 10 miles on 10-mile front and took Peronne, Chaulnes and Noye.

March 19.—Germans made new fierce

drives at Verdun, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Riot forced new French cabinet.

March 20.—French battleship sunk by German submarine in Mediterranean.

March 21.—British took forty more towns in France.

March 22.—British steamer Healdton sunk without warning by German submarine; 21 of crew killed.

March 24.—Russians took Kerind, Persia.

March 26.—French occupied Folkebray and La Feuille, south of Concy forest.

British captured Lagincourt.

March 28.—New Russian government installed.

March 29.—British captured villages of Ryalcourt, Sore-le-Grand and Fins, and gained ground near Heudicourt.

April 1.—British captured Savy, Venelles, Epehy and Peiziere.

French reached outskirts of Vauxhall and Lafaux.

Armed American ship Aztec sunk by German submarine on French coast; 15 of crew saved.

April 2.—President Wilson, addressing special session of congress, asked formal resolution that state of war was in existence between the United States and Germany, and called for co-operation with entente allies to defeat German autocracy.

April 3.—United States and entente officials arranged conference for full cooperation with Germany; Senator La Follette blocked Senate action on war resolution for one day.

April 4.—Senate passed resolution declaring state of war between U. S. and Germany.

April 5.—House passed war tax bill calling for \$200,000,000 war budget.

April 6.—British renewed attacks near Trentino.

April 7.—Two Chicago nurses on way to France killed at sea by fragments of shell from gun position.

April 8.—State department protested to Germany against the detention of American citizens.

April 9.—House passed aviation bill calling for \$25 to \$50.

April 10.—President Wilson selected H. C. Hoover as head of a food control board.

April 11.—Cuba declared state of war with Germany.

April 12.—Senate passed the \$3,342,000,000 war budget.

April 13.—British renewed attacks near Trentino.

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April 15.—House passed war tax bill calling for \$200,000,000 war budget.

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LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

G. E. Porter and family spent the week end west before last with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Woolf in Winchester.

Mrs. J. T. Scrivner of Center street had a fall last week which resulted in a broken arm.

Miss Mayme Evans of London spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea as the guest of Miss Bertha King.

Miss Florence Mitchell has gone to Lexington where she will take a course in nursing.

S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale. Large, vigorous, well marked birds. Mrs. Luther Todd, Coyle, Ky., Berea phone, 9-1-1-1. ad.

Miles Eugene Marsh, Jr., who is managing his father's farm in Mississippi, has been at home spending the Christmas holidays, but will soon return to his work in the Southland.

Mrs. Laura Gabbard was quite ill at the first of the week.

Miss Alice Case, assistant to the Secretary of Berea College, is suffering from a fractured wrist caused by a fall last week.

Miss Lillie Moore of Grayhawk was visiting friends in town last week.

Miss Bertha King returned to Barboursville Sunday to resume her teaching after spending the holidays with her mother.

For Rent. House, recently occupied by W. B. Jones, on Parkway. For particulars see Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Mrs. Phamy Davis and sons, Lewis and Edward, returned home last Tuesday night after spending four weeks in Omaha, Neb., with her sister, Mrs. James Kinnard.

Miss Etta Moore of the Foundation Faculty is in the Hospital for a slight operation.

Mrs. Charles Lester and son, Warren, left Monday night for Pasadena, Cal., taking the Southland route.

Marion and William Bower returned to their home last Thursday from a visit with their grandparents in Parksville.

Mrs. Arvis Moore, who has been in the Robinson Hospital for a serious operation, is now at her mother's, Mrs. J. W. Jackson, on Chestnut street.

John Thomas, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Pultis, is very ill with diphtheria.

Mrs. Nanje Brannaman was called to the home of her son, Charles Adams, at Flannagan, Tuesday, on account of the illness of his youngest daughter who is very ill with pneumonia fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Rue Duerson of Silver Creek have moved in P. Cornelius' house up stairs. Mark L. Spink and family will occupy the first floor.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Ridder are the proud parents of a fine baby girl which came Saturday evening. She has been named Bessie Pearl. The mother will be remembered as Mae Baker.

Miss Martha Muncey was ill for a few days but is now able to be up again.

Miss Marie Bower and little sister, Lillian, returned home Thursday from a visit in Cincinnati and Falmouth.

William Ridder, who is working in Akron, O., is visiting homefolks this week.

Miss Stella Johnson entertained a number of her friends last Saturday night.

Mrs. Chester Lewis, of Lancaster, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Smith on Center street.

Miss Ruth McFall, formerly of THE CITIZEN staff and now connected with the Bureau of Appointments of Oberlin College, is visiting Mrs. John F. Smith, on Jackson street.

For Sale.—Dining-room table and six chairs; good as new, cheaper than half cost. See William Jesse Baird, Berea, Ky. Ad.

Friends of Lieut Arleigh C. Griffin may address him at Fort Andrews.

REVENUE OFFICIALS TO ASSIST IN MAKING OUT INCOME-TAX PAPERS

Farmers all over the country are making numerous inquiries about their income-tax returns.

Men of the field force of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department will visit every county in the United States during January and February. Notice of their arrival will be given in advance.

The services of these officials in making out income-tax returns will be given without cost to all persons requesting it. Failure to see them, however, will not relieve citizens of the duty imposed upon them to file their returns not later than March 1, 1918.

Questions as to when a farmer is to make his return of the value of crops and stock, the relation of these things to income, etc., and as to employees and other matters, will all be answered by the revenue field force.

THE SOLDIERS TAKING GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

That the wise and benevolent law providing Government insurance for the military and naval forces of the United States is fully appreciated by the soldiers and sailors of the Nation is being every day evidenced.

At Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., during the month of November nearly 20,000 applications were sent to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; 71 per cent of these was for the maximum amount of \$10,000, 23 per cent was for \$5,000, and 6 per cent was for lesser sums. In sixteen companies every single man applied for insurance; in 5 units, 3 of them full companies, every man applied for the maximum of \$10,000.

A spirited campaign of education has been organized and is being conducted to furnish full and thorough information of the workings of the law to those coming under the provisions, and it is believed that the great benefits of this wise and humane provision for soldiers and sailors of the United States and their dependents will be availed of by practically all of our fighting men.

At the close of the business day of December 20 the Bureau of War Risk Insurance had received applications to the number of 272,122, aggregating \$2,359,402,000 of insurance.

FALSE STATEMENTS ARE HARMFUL

"To waste now is nothing short of criminal." Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The duty of the American people to economize in consumption of food and all other materials as well as save money, can not be too often or too strongly urged upon them. The duty is so imperative, its observance so vital to our Country's success, that it should be kept constantly before them.

The proposition is plain and understandable. We have lessened the productive powers of the Country by taking 2,000,000 men away from the productive forces of the Country; instead of producers of one kind or another the soldiers are consumers of the products of our farms, factories, and mines, and when the munitions they expend and will expend against the enemy is considered they are tremendous consumers of the manufactured products of the Country.

A tremendous amount of the manufacturing energy of the Country has been withdrawn from manufacturing the things we use in peace and put to manufacturing the things we use in war. The total loss to the Country of the productive energy of our soldiers and sailors and the diversion of a great portion of the other productive energy of the Country to war purposes lessen to a great extent the amount of material and supplies produced by the Country.

To this condition of lessened production and increased consumption of and by our own men must be added the extraordinary demand made upon this Country to supply the armies of our Allies and to a great extent their population with food and other material.

We must meet the condition that confronts us in two ways—by the strictest economy in consumption, for every pound we refrain from using adds a pound to be devoted to the uses of our Army and Navy and the military forces of our Allies; and by speeding up our production to the limit. The American people are going to do all that they know to be necessary to win this war—to shorten this war. They have only to realize the imperative duty of economy in saving and they will economize and save.

"Two bits" is the old term, dating back to the early days of the Country, for a quarter of a dollar, and is still used in the South and West. Every patriotic American now wants "to do his bit"; the members of these clubs are carrying out this idea finely in doing their "two bits" every day. It is hoped that "Two Bits a Day" clubs will be formed all over the Country in the great war-saving campaign.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Dizney

The Public School resumed work, Monday, January 7, after a two week's vacation. Pleasant memories remain of the delightful Christmas tree entertainments held in each room the last day, Billy Watkins as good Old St. Nick visited all the Departments and gave to all impartial gifts and love, and good cheer.

At 3:00 p.m., December 21, 1917, the Parent-Teachers' Association convened in the Auditorium for a splendid program. The meeting was well attended.

Look out for announcements later of the next Parent-Teachers' Association for the last Friday evening in January.

Mrs. L. V. Dodge announces the arrival of a new school flag. Announcement for the presentation of the flag will appear in this column when plans are perfected for appropriate exercises for the occasion.

Misses Bowles, Seale, and Mrs. Van Winkle took advantage of the vacation to visit the Berea College Normal Training School.

The janitor, Mr. Richardson, utilized part of his vacation in cleaning and oiling corridors, halls, and rooms of the School Building.

The good women of the school lunch are "Johnnie on the spot" again with lunches.

Dr. Benson Howard Roberts led Chapel Monday morning.

Dr. Best spoke at Chapel Monday morning.

Monday's attendance, in spite of the weather, was 226.

At the close of the Chapel Monday morning the Principal introduced the two new teachers of the present term. Miss Bertha Seale who takes the place of Mrs. Laura Isaacs Lucas, and Mrs. Nancy Dunn Shelton who takes the place of Miss Nancy Dunn.

FORMER BEREAN INJURED

Various stories have been afloat in regard to the injuries our former townsman, Thos. F. Quinn, fell victim to in Dayton, O., some weeks ago. His people inform us that the accident occurred in an iron works, and in some way got the four fingers cut off, the right hand, leaving only the thumb; and all off the left hand except the thumb and one-half the index finger. Mr. Quinn will be remembered as the former superintendent of the Berea cemetery, which place he held for fourteen years. His many friends here extend sympathy to him.

TO MILK DISTRIBUTORS

Milk distributors take notice that there must be no increase made in the retail price of milk or cream after January 8th without written consent of the District Food Administration.

Fred M. Sackett, Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky.

UNION CHURCH NEWS

The Women's Missionary Society met on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Noah May. The chapter of the book which is being studied was summarized by Mrs. B. W. Hart and the devotions were led by Mrs. Dodge.

A special effort has been made by the Sunday School to raise money for the Armenian sufferers, and as a result the sum of \$90.00 was secured. Each class collected a much larger amount than was apportioned to it. Nothing could be finer than this showing of the young people.

The printed report of the church for the past church year is completed and available for members. It gives a detailed record of all activities of the church and shows the wide scope of the work. Lists of officers and committees for the new year, a roll of resident church members, an honor list of church members in the army and navy, and a copy of the Church Constitution are in the report.

At the Thursday night Prayer Meeting short talks appropriate to the new year were made by Doctor Mead on the leading religious changes of the past year; by Mr. Taylor on the important events in college; and by Professor Robertson on essential political changes throughout the world.

Resolved: To farm better and more profitably in 1918. Begin to plan the work for spring.

LIVERY STABLE OUTFIT and REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

We will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Isaacs Livery Barn on Depot Street, Saturday, January 19, 1918, the entire livery business of barn, stock, vehicles, harness, saddles, etc.

Also an eight room residence and eleven lots in "New Berea."

ad. 28. S. L. Isaacs & Sons.

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the state of Kentucky, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts (notes held in bank) \$242,330.69
Overdrafts, unsecured 795.47

U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 25,000.00
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness 25,000.00

Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent and 4 per cent 19,100.00

Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription) 1,500.00

Value of banking house 3,000.00

Furniture and fixtures 100.00

Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 14,235.00

Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks 33,353.64

Checks on other banks in the same city as reporting bank 2,267.41

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. 1,250.00

Treasurer 1,250.00

Total \$342,932.21

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in \$25,000.00
Surplus fund 34,500.00

Undivided profits 17.66

Less current expenses, interest, taxes paid 17.66

Circulating notes outstanding 25,000.00

Individual deposits subject to check 151,618.55

Dividends unpaid 1,500.00

Other tin deposits 105,296.00

Total Contingent Liabilities \$342,932.21

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918.

W. B. Walden, Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 29, 1920.

Correct—Attest: J. W. Fowler, J. J. Branaman, John W. Welch, Directors.

TO PASTOR AND MEMBERS OF UNION CHURCH

Camp Taylor, Ky., Jan. 3, 1918.

Let me thank you for the Christmas present you gave me, **The Citizen**, which I appreciate more than anything I could have received.

Monday I received the first copy. It was the best letter I ever received, with news of the College, as a whole, and the names of so many former students of Berea whose whereabouts I am glad to know, and shall be pleased to drop a line to some of them who were my classmates in 1914-15-16.

Of the list of these who are in the service of our nation, I am indeed sorry to note that a number of them are now in France, but sooner or later we shall join them in the drive "On to Berlin."

Since the coming of the snow and severe winter, our drilling has ceased to a great extent, except lectures and signal drill inside of quarters.

Soon we will resume our drill, taking up the trench warfare drill, complying with the French methods.

Uncle Sam is losing no time in the great task of training an army to defend our country, a thing the Kaiser said we could not do. But now he is being awakened to the rapid progress with which it is being done.

It is no pleasant task, but knowing it is our duty, we submit readily to our orders with the shot of the day when on our return we will see the beckoning light of America, and of the reception which we know will be awaiting us that will mark the completion of our mission.

May I add that despite the monotony of camp life, the camp rang with song and cheer and we were made to enjoy Christmas by the remembrance of our many friends who sent us presents and Christmas cheer.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Six Months .60
Three Months .35

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The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberals terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

Berea College HONOR ROLL

Berea College is proud of the record of its soldier boys. They have answered the call of our Country with the spirit of men. We shall always follow up their career with the deepest interest. The names of some are probably not on this list. If any one knows of a Berea man in the Army whose name is not in this list send in the name and address to the President's Office, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Good fortune go with all.

Adams, Lieut. Tounsen, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Adams, Lieut. Wiley, 149th Reg. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Aler, Antonio, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Alford, Green B., U. S. A. N. S., Pensacola, Fla.

Amburz, Denver, Co. M., 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Bailey, Frank, Red Cross Military Hospital, Somewhere in France.

Baily, Green, Radio Co., U. S. Navy, Cambridge, Mass.

Batson, Lieut. C. C., 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Bicknell, Corp. J. Paul, Hdq. Co., 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Billy, Cheerful, H. Co. Naval Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Birchfield, William, Co. F., 26th Eng., Dix Branch, N. J.

Bowling, Grover, Camp Shelby, Miss.

Branson, Jerry, Co. 81, Reg. 8, G. L. N. T. S., Great Lakes, Ill.

Boyer, Clarence, U. S. S. Florida, Postmaster, New York City.

Brown, Corbett, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Browning, Benjamin F., Somewhere in France.

Brashears, Dishman, U. S. S. Bridge, care Postmaster, New York City.

Calhoun, Quincey, Ft. Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Campbell, William, Chief Bugler, 149 Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Carpenter, Sgt. Rollins, Troop B, Mil. Police, Camp Funston, Kans.

Cecil, Capt. J. J., Troop B, 13th Cav., Sanfordeyce, Texas.

Chapman, Floyd, M. G. Co., 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Chapman, Henry Clay, 149 M. G. Co., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Chasteen, Ernest, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Chasteen, Jesse, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Childs, Herman, N. Y. S. I-8 Co., Newport, R. I.

Childs, "Manly," U. S. S. Nebraska, care Postmaster, New York City.

Clark, Claude, Co. M. 321st Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Clark, Walter, 34 Inf. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Collins, Charles, Med. Officer's Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Collins, Robert E., N. R. Sta., Co. 8, Norfolk, Va.

Collins, Samuel F., M. O. T. C., Post Ex., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Combs, Lieut. Sewell, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Cook, Tom, 108 Field Amb., British Exp. Forces, France.

Cornett, Joda, 1st Co. 113th M. P., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Cox, Edward O., Co. K, 148th Ind., Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Coyle, True, Syracuse, N. Y.

Crance, Loney, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Crain, L. G., 1st Sgt., 60th Co., T. R. Bn., 159 D. B., Camp Taylor.

Cress, Raleigh, Co. E. Sec. Dept. Reg., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Creech, Roy, 53rd Co., Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.

Curry, Everett, 5th Co. Del. C. A. C., A. E. F. France, via New York.

Day, Kelley, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Dean, Lieut. William, 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Degman, C. G., Amb. Co. 144, Camp Bovie, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Demmon, Willard, Fort Stewart, Texas.

Diamond, Aubrey, Cadet, Squadron 80, Camp Mohawk, Deseronto, Can.

Dixon, Chester, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Dizney, William, Columbus Barracks, 10th Co., Columbus, O.

Dodson, G. P., U. S. Naval Training Station, 1st 9th Co., Newport, R. I.

Dooley, John, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Douglas, Leo M., Ambulance Co. No. 2, Fort Logan, Houston, Texas.

Early, Clinton, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Edwards, John Paul, Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Edwards, T. A., Jr., Co. M., 56th Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Martin, Sergeant Robert, Med. Dept., 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.

Martin, Carlyle, Fort Lee, Petersburg, Va.

May, Bruce, Q. M. Corps, Co. 1, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

May, G. H., Q. M. Div., 87th Aero Squadron, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Marlow, George, Co. 2, Squad 335, Aviation, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

McCann, John W., Co. B, 309th Engineers, Camp Taylor, Ky.

McComas, Battle Creek Ambulance Co., Allenton, Pa.

McGuffey, William, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York.

McGuire, Ben, France, E. F. Co. M., 9th Inf., Via, N. Y.

McKay, Lieut. Walter H., Medical Corps, American Expeditionary Forces.

McMullin, Samuel, 159th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Menzie, Leonard W., Overseas Battalion, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.

Foster, Samuel, Ambulance Corps, 16 M. O. T. C., Fort Riley, Kans.

French, Marvin, (Navy), 1642, 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

French, Otis, U. S. Naval Training Station, Berkeley, Va.

French, Ottis J., care Naval Y. M. C. A., 167 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frost, Cleveland, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Gabbard, Serg. E. Blaine, Ambulance Corps No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces.

Gabbard, John B., 336th Inf., C. E., Camp Taylor, Ky.

Morgan, Rufus, Med. Dept., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Moore, Edwin, Hdqr. Co. 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Moore, Harold, Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.

Moore, George, Aviation Corps ???

Murrell, Jesse L., Bar, 830 N. C. S., Camp Decatur, Ill.

Neal, Sidney, Battery A. 12 F. A. Ft. Meyer, Va.

Nickell, Clarence, Hdqr. Co. 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Nickell, Ira, Lieut., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Osborne, Jesse Otto, 6th Engineers, Co. D, Washington, D. C.

Parker, Clarence, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Phelps, Glenn, Ambulance Corps 21, Fort Clark, Texas.

Picklesimer, Parnell, Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Porter, Donald, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Hdqr. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Powell, Stanley, 48 Co., 12 Bu. 150 Parker, Thomas L., Battery D. Reg. 324, F. A. H., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Patin, Ralph, Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa.

Pearson, Leland E., 32nd C. 154 Depo. B. Camp Meade, Md.

Perry, Penn, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Perkins, U. S. S. Jenkins, Postmaster, New York City.

D. B. Camp Taylor, Ky.

Reams, Robert, Inf. Co. D. Med. Tr. Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Redden, Serg. E. A., Ft. Omaha, Omaha, Neb.

Reid, Harry B., Aviation Squadron, San Antonio, Texas.

Richardson, William K., Med. Dept., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Rice, Augustus, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allenton, Pa.

Reynolds, Taylor, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allenton, Pa.

Roark, Edward, 37th Inf. Med. Dept., Ft. San Houston, Texas.

Roberston, Jackson, Co. C, 23rd U. S. Eng., Camp Meade, Md.

Robie, Carroll, Hdqr. Co. 149th Reg. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Hilliard, D. Moss, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.

Hilliard, Dudley, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.

Hook, John T., Caisson Co. 2, 112th Ammunition Train, 37th Div., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Hammond, Sergt. Benjamin, 333rd Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Hayes, Earl, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Hayes, Herbert, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Hdqr. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Heckman, Walter W., Asst. Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hdqr. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Chasteen, Ernest, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Chasteen, Jesse, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Childs, Herman, N. Y. S. I-8 Co., Newport, R. I.

Childs, "Manly," U. S. S. Nebraska, care Postmaster, New York City.

Clark, Claude, Co. M. 321st Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Clark, Walter, 34 Inf. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Collins, Charles, Med. Officer's Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Collins, Robert E., N. R. Sta., Co. 8, Norfolk, Va.

Collins, Samuel F., M. O. T. C., Post Ex., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Combs, Lieut. Sewell, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Cook, Tom, 108 Field Amb., British Exp. Forces, France.

Cornett, Joda, 1st Co. 113th M. P., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Cox, Edward O., Co. K, 148th Ind., Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Coyle, True, Syracuse, N. Y.

Crance, Loney, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Crain, L. G., 1st Sgt., 60th Co., T. R. Bn., 159 D. B., Camp Taylor.

Cress, Raleigh, Co. E. Sec. Dept. Reg., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Creech, Roy, 53rd Co., Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.

Curry, Everett, 5

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMERS' WEEK
at the
College of Agriculture
University of Kentucky
Lexington

Jan. 29, 30, 31 & Feb. 1, 1918

At this convention, composed of the annual meetings of the leading farmers' and breeders organizations of Kentucky, you will meet the best and most progressive farmers of the State. No farmer who wishes to learn and improve his farm can afford to miss this event.

Everybody Is Welcome. All Is Free.

Following is the schedule of meetings:

Tuesday, January 29, 1918.

Kentucky Horse, Jack and Mule Breeders' Association.

State Horticulture Society.

Wednesday, January 30, 1918.

Kentucky Dairy Cattle Club.

Kentucky Corn Growers' Association.

Kentucky Sheep Breeders' Association.

Thursday, January 31, 1918.

Kentucky Beef Cattle Breeder's Association.

Kentucky Alfalfa Growers' Association.

Kentucky Poultry Growers' Association.

Friday, February 1, 1918.

Kentucky Swine Breeders' Association.

Kentucky Bee Keepers' Association.

Handsome Premium Lists for the Exhibits of Corn, Alfalfa, Dairy Products and Women's Work.

INCREASE OF CROPS

Since hogs are going to increase for numbers in 1918, we must increase crops.

Suggestions

Grow from one to five acres of soy beans—divide the acreage into small lots so as to hog down when they begin to ripen. Cut rest for hay. Buy your soy beans now. The Haberlandt bean is best suited for this section of the country.

Grow from one to ten acres of cow peas and divide into lots as soy beans. Hog cow peas also.

Put four acres in corn. At last working, plant two rows of cow peas between each row of corn. When peas begin to ripen, turn your sows and pigs in. Weigh them, and when you take them out weigh them again. You will find that you have put on more pounds of meat at less expense than feeding corn alone. Try this.

Plan for two to four acres of rape. Sow about four to six pounds per acre. last of March or first of April — depends on season. Sow two

patches, two acres in each—pasture one while the other is growing. Seed the two lots about two or three weeks apart.

If you have clover, plan to give your sows and pigs clover pasture.

If you have young pigs now or before grass comes, see your local merchant and get him to buy you some tankage for your pigs. Pigs must have bone and muscle food in order to grow. Feed eight parts corn meal, one part shorts and one part tankage, or if no shorts feed nine parts corn meal and one part tankage.

Provide a shelter for sows before farrowing. Make a good, warm bed — lots of straw. Stop feeding corn one week before farrowing, feed shorts with little tankage. While sow is farrowing stay with her and see that no pigs are mashed or frozen to death. Feed sow a warm mash of shorts and keep warm water by her for three days after farrowing. Gradually increase corn feed until you are feeding her a balanced ration as above.

A shelter should be provided for all stock; it saves feed. It pays to look after all our farm animals; they will pay us in return.

Watch out for cholera—don't let it slip in on you! Hogs must help win this war. The sows, regardless of age, are ready to volunteer—they won't have to be drafted. Let them enlist by building sheds and providing shelter for the training of their young and getting them ready for war service.

SEED CORN SUGGESTIONS

Farmers should see to it that their seed corn is good and will all germinate.

Shuck out your corn and select what you think is good seed and hang it up or spread it out to dry—then test it out to see if it will sprout. Write to County Agent Spence for information on testing seed corn.

If you have to buy seed corn, be sure you are getting good corn—buy it at once—seed corn will be scarce this year.

FERTILIZER SUGGESTION

All farmers should be planning now for fertilizer. Count up that which you need and cooperate with Farmers' Clubs and all buy together. It pays to cooperate.

Your County Agent is ready and very anxious to help every Club or individual farmer to know what kind of fertilizer to use and how to buy cooperatively.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75, hard fancy \$10.50@11.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$30, No. 2 \$29.25 @29.75, No. 3 \$28@29, No. 1 clover mixed \$29@29.50, No. 2 \$28.50@29, No. 1 clover \$29.50@29.

Corn—Quotations on new: No. 1 white \$1.85@1.90, No. 1 yellow \$1.85@1.90, No. 1 mixed \$1.85@1.90, white ear \$1.48@1.53, yellow ear \$1.48@1.53, yellow ear \$1.48@1.53, mixed ear \$1.48@1.53.

Butter, Poultry and Eggs.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extra 53c, centralized creamery extras 50c, firsts 45½c, seconds 46c, dairy fancy 44c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 60c, firsts 59c, ordinary firsts 45c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs., 25c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 23c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 26c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 23c; 3½ lbs and over, 21c; under 3½ lbs, 20c, roosters, 17c.

Livestock.

Cattle—Shipments \$1.50@1.13; butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11.75, good to choice \$9.50@10.25, common to fair \$8.50; heifers, extra \$10@11, good to choice \$9@9.75, common to fair \$8@8.50; cows, extra \$8@9, good to choice \$7@7.75, common to fair \$5.50@6.75, cappers \$5@6, stockers and feeders \$6@9.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$16.50, medium and mixed \$16.25@16.50, stags \$10@13, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@15, light shippers \$15.50@16.

Why Your Nerve Cells Get Frazzled by Nightfall.

We hear much about nerves these days. One is nervous, another's nerves are "on edge," and a third one's nerves are "worn to a frazzle." Examined microscopically, nerves, when well nourished, have tiny food granules in their cells. From these little food granules the nerves derive their strength. When through exertion the granules are used up the nerves appear shrunk and irregular in outline. They need food, oxygen and rest to fill them up again.

The nerve cells of bees were tested as an experiment. In the morning before they began their daily work of gathering honey, they were large and full with many little food granules. In the afternoon, after a busy morning, they were smaller, irregular of outline, and here and there were tiny holes where food granules had been used up.

SAVING GASOLINE.

How Autoists Can Economize on Their Fuel.

A writer in the Farm and Fireside says:

"Since the high cost of living has begun seriously to include the price of gasoline I have been seeking to devise ways and means by which a greater mileage can be obtained. A few of my experiments have proved so successful that I will give them for the benefit of other motorists.

"If one will remember to leave the cut-out open when coasting along undulating country roads a block or more before the stopping place is reached, it may be cut off completely without fear of bursting the muffler. The slight exertion of energy necessary to throw the switch off and on will, in a day's running, save a considerable amount of fuel.

"Driving on pavement and city streets one can also be economical by shutting off the engine half a block or more before the stopping place is reached. It is quite unnecessary and harmful as well to tax the motor with gas, only to jam on the brakes at the curb a moment later. The natural impetus of the car will carry it much farther than one realizes.

"A strong spark may be employed to strengthen the motive power of the gasoline. Inexperienced drivers too often leave their spark lever below its point of highest efficiency, thereby overheating the motor and reducing the speed value of the open throttle.

"Through these and similar simple devices I am getting an average of sixteen miles to the gallon."

How to Break Yourself of the Habit of Stammering.

When you begin to stammer simply stop speaking for a moment and begin again slowly. Afflicted ones say they break the habit by singing whatever they want to say as soon as they begin to stammer. General constitutional treatment will help also.

Ridicule and Rumor.

The chief difference between ridicule and genuine humor is that ridicule is cruel and humor is kind. Ridicule shows lack of understanding and consequent lack of tolerance. Humor, by means of understanding, becomes tolerant. The really great humorists are great humanitarians.—Exchange.

But Not Quite.
"Father, what is a glutton?" "A glutton is a grown man who can eat almost as much as a small boy."—Life.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER TERM		ACADEMY	COLLEGE
VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	AND NORMAL		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$1.40	\$3.60	\$4.60
Expenses for Girls		\$ 1.40	5.00
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 17	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$3.20	\$3.40	\$3.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog. Com.			
Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JOHN WHITE & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Liberal allowance
and full value paid
for **FURS**
Hides and
Cest Shins



JACKSON COUNTY Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Jan. 5.—We are experiencing the worst winter that we have had for years. The roads are almost impassable and merchants can hardly get goods from the depots. — There is a great deal of corn in the field yet, and what is gathered is very sappy. — Corn and other products are gaining in price. — Mrs. G. V. Clemons is reported as being very ill at present. — Wm. Alumbaugh, who was recently found in his barn unconscious, and almost paralyzed, is able to be out again. His many friends are thankful for his recovery. — Miss Sallie Little, teacher at this place, spent the Christmas holidays with homefolks at Bond. — Miss Florence Durham visited her brother, C. S., and family of Happy Heights, recently. — Mrs. S. B. Crisman, who has been very sick is able to be out again. — Mrs. Kizzie Brockman, a rheumatic patient, is some improved at present. — That beautiful ? ? and clever ? ? bird ? visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Durham on the eve of New Years and left as their New Year's gift, a baby girl.

Bond

Bond, Jan. 4.—Winter still continues. We have had more snow than was even known before so early in the winter. — There are quite a number of cases of smallpox here. They have all been quarantined. — Jessie Boggs and Stanley Sexton visited home folks last week. Both of the boys had gone to Camp Taylor in September. — Several of the boys have received questionnaires from the war department for the new military grading. — R. E. Taylor cut his foot a few days ago, with an ax but it is getting along all O. K. — Levi Turner has returned home from Dayton, O., where he has been at work. — W. J. Howard has moved to the East Bernstadt, and Steve Johnson moved to the place vacated by Mr. Howard. — DeWitt Gabbard purchased a good work horse from Everett Hacker. — School at this place has been suspended three weeks on account of smallpox.

Earnestville

Earnestville, Jan. 7.—We are having some disagreeable weather at present; last week was the coldest time known in many years: the thermometer registered twenty-four degrees below zero. — Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tackett are the proud parents of a fine baby girl, born December 21; her name is Pauline. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Pryse Gabbard a baby boy, December 27; the baby died; the mother is doing well. — Died December 28, John Creech with tuberculosis. He leaves a wife, three children, and a host of friends to mourn his loss. — Alex Creech departed this life January 1. He was a true husband, a loyal citizen, and Post Master of Earnestville. Funeral services were conducted by Mr. Woolman of Cresmont and the Rev. Wm. Marcum of Vincent; remains were laid to rest near his home. — Alfred Eversole died at his home Friday night with heart trouble. The bereaved ones have our sympathy. — Mr. and Mrs. Chester Gabbard visited their father, U. T. Thomas, of Levi, from Friday until Sunday. — Messrs. Joseph Creech and Everett Ward are home on a visit from West Virginia. — Dan Gallagher, a soldier from Camp Shelby, Miss., visited homefolks during Christmas. We were glad to see the soldier home again. — Messrs. Ellis Bowman, Hobart Price, McKinley Brandenburg, and James Price left Sunday for Chanies seeking employment. — Sidney Mays and Miss Rosy Wilson were married during the Christmas holidays. Joy and success be theirs. — William Gabbard has been very ill with lagrippe for the past week. — Hiram Gabbard and wife left Saturday for Hamilton, O. — Rev. William Marcum resided his school at Dry Fork last Thursday. — A. J. Creech is our incoming Superintendent. May he have much success.

Fox Town

Fox Town, Jan. 5.—Farmers are not all done gathering corn. In the fall they complained of their corn being sappy and wished for cold weather to come and dry their corn, now they are wishing for warm weather to come and thaw it. — N. J. Coyle has been sick for a few days but is improving somewhat. — Edd Holland is moving his oil drill from J. H. Webb's farm to William Russell's farm. — Wright Arnold and family have moved to the D. H. Baker farm near Indian Rock House. — J. H. Webb has returned from McKee where he has been working on the Assessor's Board. — George Harrison was tried at London a few days ago charged with moonshining; he was found guilty and sentenced six months in jail and \$100.00 fine. — Willie Lainhart was at home a few days ago in a furlough; but has gone back to Camp Taylor. He was called from here last fall. — G. M. Moore lost a cow during this cold weather, she slipped on ice and fell and broke her leg. — J. H. Webb was in Gray Hawk a few days ago and stopped with J. B. Bingham. — Frying chickens are scarce on account of weather being so cold; it froze them to death.

Parrot

Parrot, Jan. 7.—We believe that we have had the roughest December that has been for years. The ground has not been bare of snow for some four weeks or more. — Andrew Gabbard and son, Elias, of Rockcastle County were visiting relatives at

this place two days last week. — There is still an epidemic of smallpox over a large portion of this County. Our Health Officer is having lots to do. He has to almost guard some to keep them in. — Oscar Cornelius had a mule to break its leg last week. — Levi Gabbard entertained a number of relatives at his home last Tuesday in honor of his nephew, Luther Gabbard, of Camp Taylor. — Andy Tincher is cracking lots of corn on his gasoline mill. — Mrs. Hannah McDowell went to Rockcastle County one day last week to see her parents and also to get some hogs. — Luther Gabbard, who was called to Camp Taylor last September, came home last Saturday on a five day's furlough. — We were glad to have him with us even if it was only a brief stay. His old pupils, relatives, and many others wish him health and good luck, and a safe return home. His address is Co. K., 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. — James Lake is moving to his new home on Pond Creek. — Jake Gabbard was here last week, assessing.

OWSLEY COUNTY Island City

Island City, Dec. 31.—The coldest weather for many years did not hinder Mrs. Sarah Peters from calling the Junior Class of the Sunday-school to her home where they were served with a nice oyster supper and other delicious things; the young folks report a fine time. — Prentice Huff of Woodbine, Ky., was quietly married to Miss Bertha Napier of Island City, December 28; may many flowers bloom on their pathway of life. — Mrs. Della Norris of Cincinnati, a reader of The Citizen, reports a snow two and one-half feet deep. She is contemplating visiting home in the spring and will be glad to meet all her many friends. She states that her paper — The Citizen — is coming regularly and that she enjoys it as it is like a letter from home. — Mrs. Laura Chestnut is sitting around her fireside these cold winter days reading The Citizen to the little folks. — We want a renewed interest to arise in our vicinity in reading The Citizen. — Tom Pendergrass, December 26, Miss Martha Jane Peters of this place to a Mr. Creech of Sturgeon. We wish the young couple a long and happy life.

are holding a protracted meeting at Vincent. — Otis Isaacs and others left New Year's Day for Berea where they will enter school. — Following are the deaths that have occurred in this community since New Year's Day: Alfred Eversole, on the 4th, after a brief illness of heart trouble; on the 5th, Walter Robinson, of tuberculosis; on the 7th, Amanda Spike, of cancer. The bereaved families have our sympathy.

Major

Major, Jan. 7.—Arch Bell has purchased J. W. Roberts' store at Major. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Boen Pendergrass, January 5, a baby boy. — Misses Mattie and May Rowland and Miss Bertha Seale and brother, Park, left here Thursday to enter school at Berea. — Johnnie Cecil who has been sick for the past week is able to be out again. — Big Stacy has moved on G. W. Seale's place. — Will Hacker has moved from G. W. Seale's place to Bud Smith's place. — Bill Roberts, who visited his father, J. W. Roberts, through the holidays, has returned to Berea to enter school again. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Neely, December 24th, a boy baby. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pendergrass, December 30, a fine baby girl. — Married at the home of the bride, December 26, Miss Martha Jane Peters of this place to a Mr. Creech of Sturgeon. They immediately returned home for parental forgiveness. — Mrs. Chas. Welch has installed an old time spinning wheel, with which she ex-

year right by subscribing for the best weekly paper published in Eastern Kentucky — The Citizen. — Christmas passed off very quietly here—not much drinking and no disturbance of any kind. — E. F. Harris has accepted a position with our local paper — The Times—as printer and reporter. — Mrs. T. Powell of Union Hall spent Tuesday with Mrs. H. M. Curtis. — Henry Withers of Middletown, O., was here Thursday on U. S. legal business. — Grant Baker will succeed Charles Welch as magistrate from the Vaughn's Mill District. — D. R. Daniel of this place will succeed Judge Knox today as County Judge. He is the first Democrat to be elected in Powell in eight years. — Mrs. Chas. Nelson and daughter returned to their home at Cincinnati Sunday, after spending the holidays with relatives on Hardwick's Creek. — Miss Bessie Curtis returned to Berea Tuesday after a pleasant visit with her father, B. F. Curtis, and other relatives; she will re-enter college for the winter term. — Oscar Barnett, of Spout Spring, and Miss Ola Burger, of Vaughn's Mill, were joined together in the holy bonds of wedlock on the 24th, last. — Goehel Bush and Miss Mattie Mize, both of Vaughn's Mill, eloped to Winchester one day during Christmas where they were married. They immediately returned home for parental forgiveness. — Mrs. Chas. Welch has installed an old time spinning wheel, with which she ex-

MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Jan. 7.—As a result of feeding frozen corn heavy losses in cattle have been sustained by farmers in this section. — A great amount of corn is still out in the fields, the owners waiting for it to dry out before gathering. — Mrs. Bettie Mainous of Owsley County brought her daughter, Russa, to the hospital for the removal of her tonsils. The operation was successful. They are now visiting relatives in this vicinity before returning home. — Wm. Evans had the misfortune to have his shoulder dislocated. The second time this has happened in the same member. — Raymond Isaacs of the Academy Department of Berea College is visiting relatives and taking subscriptions for The Citizen on Blue Lick. — Mrs. J. W. Herndon and son Ned were visitors in this section last week. — Josephine Mainous of Blue Lick, who received a free scholarship for the winter term in Berea College, for the best exhibit of canned goods in the Industrial Fair, is occupying one of the self-boarding cottages in Berea. Her room-mate is Miss James, also a resident of Madison County. — Elmo Flanery, a soldier in the Aviation Corps, writes from southern England where he is stationed that it is the most beautiful country; "just chilly enough to give 'pep' to their exercises," an abundance of good food and splendid equipment to make life enjoyable. — Richard Hollingsworth who was elected constable last November for this district went to Richmond today to be sworn in.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Jan. 7.—Deney Anglin's two-year-old baby was suddenly taken ill and before medical aid could reach the child it died. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire neighborhood. — Robert Peters has moved to his farm in Indiana. We regret to give up these good neighbors. — John C. Morgan has moved into the house vacated by Mr. Peters. — Daniel O. Botkin, Jr., and Miss Pearl Peters were married December 28, 1917. We wish them a happy and prosperous life.

Born to the wife of Taylor Botkin a fine baby girl. — Mrs. J. S. Wilson is regaining her health and is now able to be up again. — Felix Creech of Montanna is visiting his father of White Lick Creek.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, Jan. 8.—T. J. Lakes of Harts was here on business last week. — Effie Moore of Climax and Ruth Payne of this place entered school at Berea the past week. — Lue Copes of this place who has been visiting friends at Berea has returned home. — Mrs. L. R. Rowlett of this place has been sick. — Polly Gadd who has been working at Battle Creek, Mich., this last summer has returned home to enter school at Berea College. — Sherman Chasteen, who is planning to leave this place, took supper with one of his best friends, O. M. Payne, last Tuesday night. — David Abney, Jr., of Johnetta is visiting friends here now. — All of the boys of this place are getting their war papers to fill out. — Tine Williams bought five nice ewes from Mr. Barnett of Crook Creek. — Howard Payne has been visiting his brother at Berea. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Chasteen a boy christened Sherman Jackson. — Mr. and Mrs. Ivory Anglin are visiting the latter's parents this week at Johnetta. — The Davis Branch school will close this week. Mrs. Boss Abney is teacher.

ATTENTION! Your Country Needs Pork to Win The War

Our Armies and our Allies are threatened with a shortage of pork. This would seriously injure their fighting ability.

Hogs in Europe have decreased 32 million head.

There were 5,472,000 fewer hogs in the United States on September 1, 1917 than on September 1, 1916.

Our exports are three times as great as they were before the war.

In the face of this crisis, it is necessary that every farmer save his sows and gilts and breed them.

Our Government asks Kentucky for a 25% increase in spring pigs.

This can be done only by breeding every available animal. Sows should be bred even as late as February 1, 1918.

Good Prices Have Been Assured

Kentucky has never failed her country in time of need. We must not fail under this test.

The War Trade Board is granting no license for the export of commodities containing wool which are necessary for the military or naval uses of the United States.

HOW TO AVOID HAY FEVER BY CUTTING WEEDS.—The Philadelphia board of health has issued a bulletin telling how hay fever may be prevented as follows:

Beginning like an ordinary cold attended with blocked nasal passages and characterized by paroxysms of sneezing, the disease may at first attract little attention, especially among children when it is often mistaken for the usual cold. Unlike the latter condition, however, the nasal discharges usually remain thin and watery and become thickened only toward the termination of the disease. Cough is a common symptom, while asthmatic attacks may often occur. These symptoms are very depressing to patients, who often become very low spirited.

The disease was first described in the early part of the nineteenth century, when it was termed autumn catarrh, since it occurred chiefly in the late summer and early fall. There is a type of the disease which is also prevalent in the spring, while in the southern states the affection occurs all the year round.

The disease is caused by the action of pollen of certain plants which is carried by the winds and finds lodgment in the nostrils of persons who are particularly sensitive to this affection. The plant which is the chief offender in many places is the common ragweed. This weed, which grows to the height of one to five feet and blooms from August to October or later, can be found on almost every vacant lot and neglected field, on the roadsides and in uncultivated gardens and lawns. Its pollen is abundant and is readily distributed by the wind. From a public health standpoint, therefore, such noxious weeds are a nuisance and a menace. Only recently Philadelphia approved the following ruling of the board of health which appertains to this very subject:

"Weeds, noxious and poisonous plants, docks, tall grass and other offensive vegetable growths shall not be permitted to attain a height of more than one foot on grounds surrounding dwellings, two family dwellings, rooming houses, tenement houses or unimproved or unoccupied lands in any portion of the city of Philadelphia laid out in city blocks, provided that this regulation shall not apply to lands under cultivation with growing crops."

The best method of eradicating hay fever weeds is the cultivation of neglected grounds, but where this is not feasible the dangerous weeds should be uprooted or cut down before the flowering stage. This prevents the formation of pollen and the production of the seeds.

AUTO NOTES.

How the Autoist Should Care For Rubber Tubes.

It is difficult sometimes to determine just when a tube is unfit for further use. Porosity in a tube usually indicates that it has attained its three score and ten. At this stage very small cracks can be observed in the rubber if it is stretched and examined carefully. The next development is splitting when the air pressure becomes too great for the tube to bear.

If the rubber in a tube is "live" it may successfully bear as many patches as a beggar's coat. But due care must be exercised in the vulcanization of the patch to the tube that too large a portion of the tube around the patch is not cured. If portions of the tube have been overcured in patching operations disaster is sure to follow.

Lack of proper care of the tube is responsible for most of the troubles tire users experience. Sufficient talc between casing and tube prevents the generation of heat, which vulcanizes the tube to the fabric of the casing.

Tube splitting is occasioned by the slipping of the tube between the casing and the rim, which soon results in a "pinch." The remedy is careful applying.

The protection of spare tubes is a matter that many tire users pass over too lightly. Usually spare tubes are folded and carried in the tool box, where they may come in contact with grease, oil and tools.

The grease and oil greatly impair the quality of the rubber, while the tools many times cause the tubes to become chafed and worn and unfit for use.

Lexington.—Curry Martin, of Lexington, a student of Johns Hopkins University, has enlisted in the medical reserve corps. He is now home to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents.

Covington.—Mrs. Elizabeth Frasher 18 years old, Newport, Ky., was ordered to be held for grand jury action by Judge Edmonds, in Covington police court, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by her husband, Joseph Frasher, but was released upon her own recognizance.

Man Who Saves.

The fellow who has \$200 in the bank is just that much richer than the chap who has to borrow \$5 from his neighbor, but expects some day to have a fortune.

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